THE JOURNAL'S MAY MOVING PUZZLE

THE ANNUAL PERPLEXITY WHICH CONFRONTS THE UPTOWN FLAT DWELLERS.

BY SAM LOYD.

HERE is a seasonable problem, which is presented for the benefit of such as may have to face similar situations in the changes and chances which are liable to occur on the first of May. The puzzle is the result of many consultations with experienced housewives, furniture movers and architects of the prevailing styles of Harlem flats.

The sketch shows the architectural ground plan of a commodious six-room flat, with all the modern improvements to be added. The first load of household goods, consisting of a bed, dining table, ice box, sideboard and bookcase, has just arrived. In this connection it is well to recommend that these larger articles should always be sent to your new home in advance of the little things, like cooking utensils, pictures, small furniture, children and other bric-a-brac which would have to be put out on the fire escape during the manipulations of the larger articles. The folding doors have been carefully removed so as not to interfere with the working of the problem, and to save the reader all unnecessary trouble, the more difficult part of the problem, which consists in getting the furniture into the house through a nineteen inch front door, has been dispensed with.

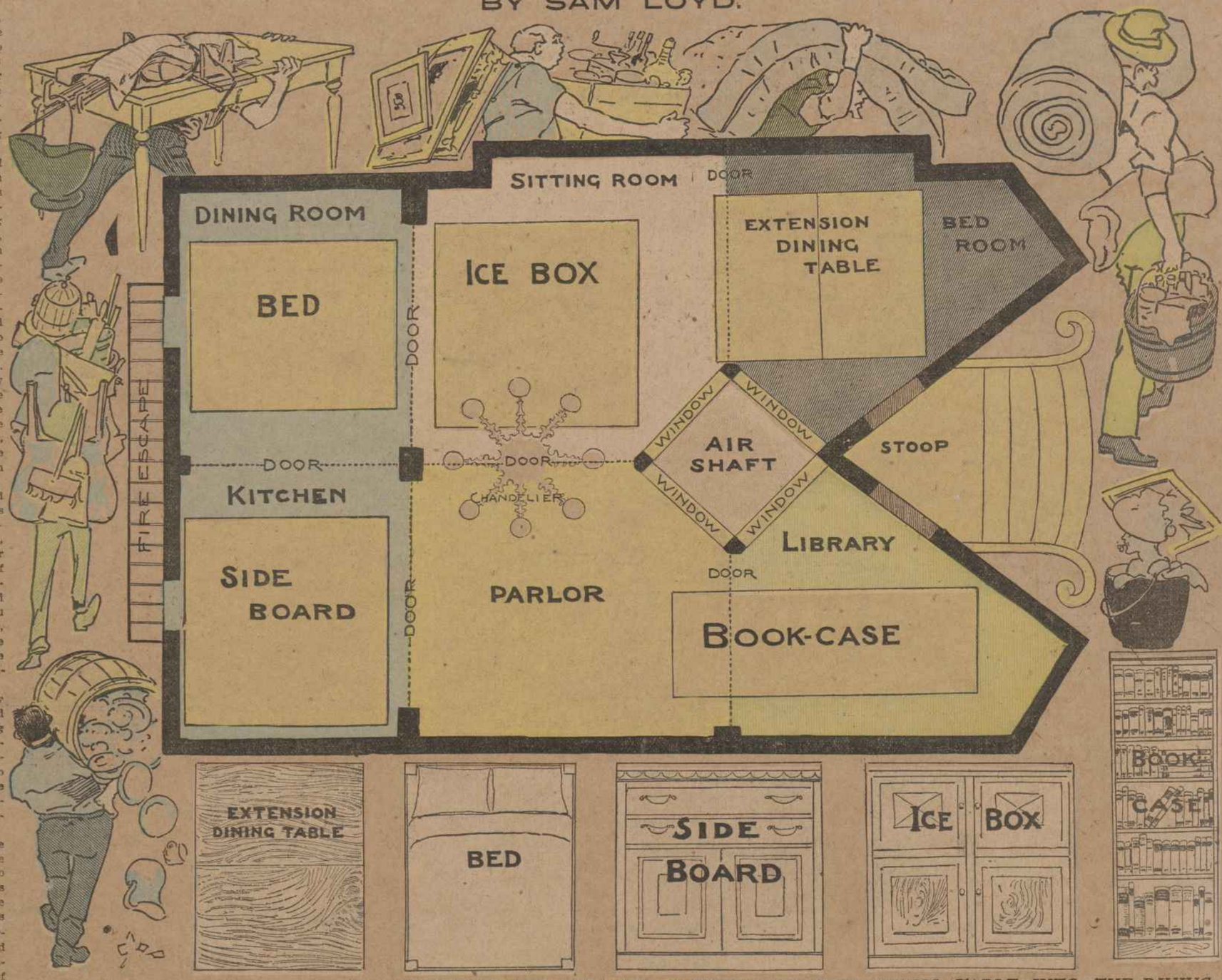
The suave gentlemen of the padded vans having deposited the five pieces of furniture in the several rooms according to the terms of their contract, have removed themselves to other fields of usefulness, and the heads of the family are in undisputed possession of their new quarters, prepared to adjust things to the contour (you see it is a French flat) of the rooms, and to make those necessary little changes from original plans, which the eye of the mistress seems to be essential.

Everything has been carefully planned in the present instance and the one little change of transposing the positions of the bed and the extension dining table is all that is necessary. It still lacks three minutes to midnight, so the good man of the house acquiesces in his better half's suggestion that they complete the work before retiring.

The problem, which is a very simple one, is merely to place the bed in the bedroom, and get the dining table into the dining room as expeditiously as possible. During the working of the problem, however, certain difficulties developed which the professional furniture wreckers had not been required to tackle. By no manner of manipulation would any room hold two pieces of the furniture at the same time; the change must be made by taking advantage of the one vacant room. The architectural plan of a Harlem flat is a direct infringement upon the patent of the 14-15 puzzle. The library will hold the dining table or the bookcase, but is too small for the sideboard or ice box. The bookcase is quite high, and will not pass under the gorgeous eight-burner chandelier which graces the central portion of the flat, but the wife's ingenuity discovers that the bookcase can be passed through the windows of the airshaft in either direction!

Diagrams are placed in five of the rooms, giving the location of the several pieces of furniture, and the pieces of furniture are also given (to be cut out and pasted on cardboard) to facilitate the working of the problem.

The rooms are all named so that solvers may describe their answers clearly, and it is understood that the prize of $5 will be given for the shortest answer received within two weeks. Address Sam Loyd, care of New York Journal.



ALL YOU ARE EXPECTED TO DO IS TO GET THE BED IN THE BEDROOM AND THE DINING TABLE INTO THE DINING ROOM BY THE SHORTEST POSSIBLE ROUTE.

The Monkey and Weight Secret.

EVERY scientist and serious minded person in the country is exercising his brain over Lewis Carroll's problem of a monkey climbing a rope, which runs over a loose pulley, with a ten-pound weight at the other end, which balances with the monkey and an apple which he is eating as he climbs. The consensus of opinion is that the monkey would be a goner if he drops the core of that apple or even sneezes, but if he climbs carefully, without making a monkey of himself, his position on the rope should cut no ice.

One scientist, however, computes that the monkey will go up in spite of himself in just twenty-one hours and seventeen minutes, because whereas the weight maintains the steady two-pound pull everlastingly, the monkey just as surely loses weight from evaporation.

A mathematician shows that the weight of any body decreases according to the square of its distance from the earth in proportion to its ratio to the mass of the earth. He computes the diameter of the earth at forty million feet, and makes the monkey climb three feet, and also gives a careful estimate of the difference of the weight of this world of ours and a monkey. The calculation also includes the weight of the atmosphere at 14 and 7-10ths of a pound at sea level, gradually diminishing to nil at the height of five miles. The writer requests that his manuscript be forwarded to Mr. Lewis Carroll.

ANSWER TO THE POTATO HOEING PROBLEM.

NINE HUNDRED AND NINETY solvers out of every thousand, either through lack of practical experience in potato digging, or owing to sympathy for the younger brother, say that the elder brother hoed but three hills more than the other, which is wrong. Plainly stated, it was told that two brothers were working in a potato patch. They intended to work different rows from opposite ends of the field, but by mistake the younger brother hoed three hills on his brother's row before he discovered the error, and went back and commenced on another row. The other brother finished out his row and commenced to help out the younger on his row, doing six hills before they met. The question was to determine just how many more hills one did than the other, it being stated that there were twenty-six hills to a row.

Of course, quite a number of clear-headed puzzlists saw that the elder brother finished twenty-nine hills to his brother's twenty-three, so he did six more hills than the other. The $5 prize is awarded to E. F. SCHULTZ, of No. 306 Hanover street, Baltimore, Md., who also gave the best answers to the other juvenile problems as follows:

THE INTERESTING MATCH TRICK.—The catch in this puzzle consists in picking up six of the matches so that the remaining nine will spell the word NE. It is an old trick, but it is not generally known.

THE CENTENNIAL PROBLEM.—Mr. Schultz gives quite a number of answers to this puzzle, which was to arrange the figures 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 in such a way that, by a single addition, they will foot up exactly 100, which may be done as follows:

1 6-7	57 3-6	91 4-8	94 1-8
3	—	—	—
95 4-28	42 9-18	7 5-6	5 62-72
100	100	100	100

This appears in many puzzle books, accompanied by the absurd answer that 47 equals 98 plus 2 equals 100, which is manifestly unfair, as the directions, whereas the terms of the problem call for a single addition, which makes the required 100, so that the curl in a pig's tail—are for ornamentation.

THE PLOWED FIELD.—It was told that a boy was ploughing and was asked how many acres the field contained. The boy, more interested in fishing and the dinner hour than acres, said: "The horse and I have ploughed just one rod wide all round, and I guess the field is now finished." The correct answer is

Puzzle of the Taxerdermist and the Tammany Tiger.

A CHIEF of the Tammany tribe who had captured a tiger of many stripes in the jungles of India having important business which called him to foreign parts thought it would be a good idea to have the tiger stuffed with all sorts of things which might prove of interest to such as were desirous of investigating the internal affairs of tigers. He led the docile animal to a leading taxidermist, who, after probing and trying the thickness of its skin, offered to stuff and mount the animal in heroic pose for the modest sum of fifty-six dollars, jokingly remarking as he gave the estimate that the number of dollars charged for work was exactly the same as the number of per cent profit which he expected to make. The problem is to show just how much profit they make on that kind of work.

To Stuff the Tiger the Taxidermist Charged $56, Which Was the Same as the Number of Per Cent Profit. What Did He Make?

SOLUTION OF THE MILITARY SQUAD PUZZLE.

OUT of several thousand answers to the military problem, which required to show how five squads of pickets, three men to a squad, could be sent out every night for one week, a majority of the solvers showed that the fifteen men could be so arranged that no two men would have to go out together more than once, but only two solvers succeeded in proving that if no man was to visit the same place a second time the number of points to be picketed might be restricted to ten places. The best and first of these answers came from DR. A. SIDNEY REYNOLDS, of No. 1339 North Seventh st., Philadelphia, who, it will be remembered, gave the best solution to the 14-15 puzzle. His winning a second prize may be accepted as a practical reply to queries from other prize winners, who wished to know if they were eligible to compete for other prizes. Competitors are cordially invited to send in as many answers as they like and to win all the prizes and honors they can, although it is safe to assume that they realize that there are certain mathematical chances against the lightning striking in the same place twice in succession, as in the case of our lucky Philadelphian, unless, as in this case, his superior work richly deserved it.

Here is the answer to the puzzle, showing the fifteen men divided into squads of three each day and the posts visited designated by numbers:

	1	3	5	7	9
Monday—	O A H,	I E G,	J L M,	C K N,	B D F.
	2	4	6	8	9
Tuesday—	O B I,	C D G,	J E F,	A K L,	H M N.
	1	3	5	7	8
Wednesday—	I L N,	B K M,	A D E,	H F G,	O C J.
	2	4	6	8	10
Thursday—	C F L,	H I J,	O D K,	B E N,	A M G.
	1	3	5	7	9
Friday—	J K G,	A F N,	H B C,	I D M,	O E L.
	2	4	6	9	10
Saturday—	H K E,	O F M,	B L G,	A I C,	J D N.
	1	3	5	7	10
Sunday—	C E M,	H D L,	O G N,	A B J,	I K F.

It may readily be seen that every man goes out once with every other man, which makes it impossible for any one to do picket duty with the same comrade twice. It is equally evident that every man must visit seven posts if he is not to go to the same place twice, but the complication of the problem was to reduce the number of posts to ten.

THE GREAT HACKENSACK WATERMELON PROBLEM.

NOW, here is a problem for the young folks. It is drawn from real life and deals with a subject which I know they would all love to tackle. A Hackensack farmer drove into town with a load of watermelons—that is, he started to drive to town with them; but they were so nice and sweet that they were all disposed of before he crossed the ferry. He charged fifteen cents each, or ten cents for half of one. The first store he came to was so pleased with the sight of the luscious fruit that the proprietor bought half of all that he had and half of a melon. He came by way of the Newark plank road, so one of the Newark stores took one-half of what he had left and half of one melon. At Jersey City another customer bought half of the remainder and half of a melon, which so reduced his stock that he thought it hardly worth while to cross the ferry, so he returned home by way of Hoboken, where he found another customer, who took half of what he had left and half a watermelon, and at Weehawken he found a wholesale dealer, who purchased half of what remained and half a melon, which was all that he had left.

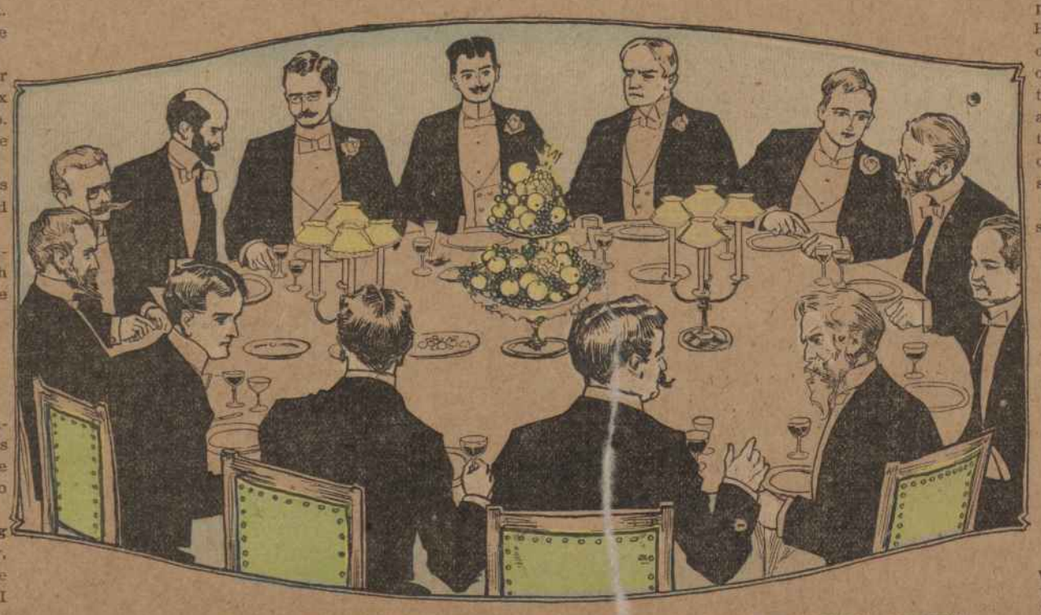
The problem is to determine whether he would have received more or less money if each of the five customers had simply purchased one-half of the stock each time.

This is one of the elementary puzzles for which $5 is offered each week for the best set of answers. Address SAM LOYD, care of New York Journal.

This Farmer Sold His Watermelons in Small Lots and Halves. He Is Perplexed as to His Profits. Can You Help Him Out?

A PUZZLE FOR A MASTER OF CEREMONIES.

IN this era of public dinners it may be of interest to present a little problem which developed at one of the recent banquets. It seems that thirteen guests of such irreconcilable views were to be seated at the same table that the master of ceremonies requested that a schedule of the possible arrangements of the guests be presented to him for him to select from. The problem evolved is to determine how many different arrangements could be planned for thirteen guests.



HOW MANY DIFFERENT COMBINATIONS CAN YOU MAKE TO SEAT THESE THIRTEEN GUESTS?